THE ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1877.

William Green was hanged at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 12th inst., for the murder of Samuel Marshal, his half-brother.

An old lady in Omaha by the name of Caroline Lambert was burned to death by her clothing catching fire on the 12th inst.

Some one ought to hold the damphool of the Omaha *Herald* or he might tear his shirt, or bite himself and then die of hydrophobia.

On Monday of this week the "local option" liquor bill, pending in the lower house of the Nebraska Legislature, came to a vote, and was defeated by a vote of 41 to 33.

A man named J. M. Thompson was recently shot and killed at Republican City, Neb., by an officer when attempting to arrest him. It appears that the killing was without excusable provocation, and the killer is now in jail.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* now suggests that "It won't be long before some long-haired poet will break into impassioned song about Gentle Spring The public is hereby cautioned against any act of violence; treat him gently but firmly.

Grant may concentrate his troops around Washington. They will not prevent Samuel J. Tilden from being the next president of these United States.—*Omaha Herald.*

Shammy hasn't enough votes—never had—that's what will prevent him.

The rabidly partizan decision of the tripartite commission on the Florida case is one of the most monstrous outrages that were ever committed upon the American people. Law justice and equity are trampled under foot at the behest of corrupt partizans.—*Omaha Herald.*

That "still hunt" didn't amount to much of a hunt after all.

The decision of a "bulldozed" commission cannot, and will not be accepted by the American people, as the verdict of loyalty to justice or fidelity to patriotism.—*Omaha Herald.*

Yes it will. The Democrats may bulldoze until they wear themselves out, and it will make no difference. The decision of the commission will be accepted whatever it may be.

Our Legislature has been in session about thirty-five days. Forty days is the constitution limit of the session. We notice by the Lincoln papers that many bills are now being rushed through but it is impossible for us to give even an idea of the import of the laws, passed amended, repealed, etc., as they are merely reported and designated in the papers by their numbers.

Last Friday the Electoral Commission decided by a strictly judicial decision that the four electoral votes from Florida should be counted for Hayes and Wheeler, and on Monday of this week it was so announced and counted in the Senate. 'Rah for Hayes! The vote of the commission was as follows:

Yeas—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—8.

Nays—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, Thurman—7.

The commission is now considering the certificates from Louisiana.

All the States in alphabetical order down to Louisiana have been counted. Oregan will come next after Louisiana.

George L. Miller, of the Omaha *Herald*, recently went to Washington and registered under a *false name*, and for several days he skulked about the capitol city, like a thief, before he was detected as a fraud and exposed. He was in the act of making a last feeble but rascally attempt to steal a vote from Oregon for that other old fraud, Shammy Tilden.—But Miller was found out and published, and sneaking back home is now engaged in "gnawing a file." It is said that since the recent various exposures of his rascalities in the Oregon matter, and the decision to score four votes from Florida for Hayes, that his free exhibitions of impotent rage is ludicrous in the extreme.

The State *Journal* of the 11th inst. has a lengthy editorial review of the testimony in the late Howe investigation. Of course, the whole drift of the labored article, its whole aim and object being to whitewash Howe and to deceive the readers of the *Journal* regarding the testimony. For instance, in making a statement of Barker's testimony, the *Journal* says:

Mr. Jas. Barker was the next witness called by Rosewater's counsel. He testified that he was the confidential friend of Patrick, and sided him in his campaign for senator. He testified to having been present at an interview between Patrick and Howe at Omaha, prior to the meeting of the legislature, when the subject of his candidacy was broached, and swore that no money proposition or other improper inducement was made or offered.

He declined to answer any question as to whether Patrick endeavored to use or did use money to secure his election, on the ground that it might criminate or he otherwise injurious to himself, and the prosecution did not insist upon any further answer.

Pettifogging is the best the *Journal* can do in the case for its old client, and so it pettifogs. It attaches great importance to the item of testimony regarding an interview between Patrick, Barker and Howe in Omaha, because Barker could swear that nothing was said about bribery in that interview. Barker promptly answered the question—did not decline to answer for fear of criminating himself, and so that first paragraph quoted above from the *Journal* gives the lie to the lie to the second paragraph which says "he declined to answer any questions as to whether Patrick endeavored to use or did use money to secure his election."

Mr. Barker's answer regarding the Omaha interview was "I have no remembrance of such talk." But the very next question asked Mr. Barker, one, taking the question and answer together, of real bearing on the case, the *Journal* skips over and says nothing about.

This question was:

"Did you know anything of his placing money at the disposal of Mr. Howe, to aid in securing his election, in any manner? Answer—*I decline to answer.*"

He remembered something about this, and swore that he declined to answer because if he did so it would criminate himself. The *Journal* studiously falsifies and garbles the testimony and reasons as a paid pettifogger.

In regard to Mr. Lett's testimony it says:

"This was rebutted by two telegrams from Patrick, denying that he said he had ever paid Howe any money."

The *Journal* utters in this a deliberate falsehood, for the telegrams did not rebut Mr. Lett's testimony nor contradict it in any point or respect whatever. Mr. Lett never said that Patrick told him that he had paid Howe money. Mr. Lett's testimony was that Patrick said that "Howe got our money and never returned it. "Not one cent." "Howe is a guerilla." "I would have been thousands of dollars better off had I never seen him." Patrick simply denied in those dispatches, saying he had ever paid Howe money, and no one had ever said that he did say so. So where does the rebuttal come in?

Mr. Towle—Hon. E. S. Towle, of Richardson county—was a witness in the late Howe investigation. It will be remembered that Mr. Towle was a member of the Legislature two years ago, and was charged by the Kearney *Press* as having also received a bribe from Patrick. Mr. Towle swears himself clear and innocent in the matter. One of his answers to a question asked draws our attention. It is as follows: "If I had known Mr. Patrick as well then as I do now, after Mr. Dundy got off the track, I would have voted for him."

Mr. Patrick no doubt, by his operations in trying to manipulate Oregon for Tilden, has elevated himself wonderfully in the estimation of Mr. Towle.

Such men as Patrick always possess attractions that fail not to draw such men as Towle and Howe.

The following is the report of the Senate committee on the Howe-Rosewater investigation:

Powers, from the special committee made the following report.

Mr. President—Your committee appointed to investigate the charges against the Hon. Church Howe, a member of this body, by E. Rosewater, Esq. editor of the Omaha *Bee*, in his paper of January 30, 1877, having had the same under consideration and after having examined numerous witnesses in reference to said charges would report the following, together with the testimony taken by said commitee, and after a careful examination of the facts and testimony offered, conclude that the testimony is entirely insufficent to support the charges made, and that as far as appears from all the facts developed, said charges are without foundation in truth.

ISAAC POWERS,
A. N. FERGUSON,
E. CARNS,
GEO. H. THUMMEL,
J. E. NORTH.

I am also instructed by your committee to offer the following resolution;

Resolved, That upon consideration of the testimony, the Hon. Church Howe, a member of this body, be declared innocent of the charge made against him in the Omaha daily *Bee* of Jan. 30, 1877, and exonorated therefrom.

On motion the rules were suspended and the report of the committee and resolution offered was adopted.

The people who have the opportunity to do so will read the testimony bearing on the case, and will also make a report in their own minds, as to whether the charges are really "without foundation in truth."

Nebraska State Horticultural Society.

At the annual meeting of the Nebraska State Horticultural Society, held at Lincoln January 10, 1877, the following officers were elected:

Robt. W. Furnas, President, Brownville.

E. N. Grunell, 1st Vice-Prest., Fort Calhoun.

Chas. Mathewson, 2nd Vice-Prest., Norfolk.

D. H. Wheeler, Sec., Plattsmouth.

John Evans, Treasurer, Omaha.

The above named officers, with the following, compose the Board of Directors:

E. F. Stephens, Crete.
Perry Walker, Plattsmouth.
James S. Stewart, Blair.

After designating from one to three persons in each county in the State to report the condition and progress of Horticulture in their respective counties to the adjourned meeting, the Society adjourned to meet at Lincoln February 7, 1877.

At the adjourned meeting there was a better attendance, and a more general representation from various portions of the State than ever before. The greater number of those designated sent in encouraging reports. Three days were spent in discussing the various interests of Horticulture. Prominent as transactions at the adjourned meeting was the appointment of standing committees to report hereafter at the annual meetings of the society in January of each year. A committee of five from each Judicial district in the State was appointed, whose duty shall be to make out and forward to the secretary before, or at, the annual meeting, such reports as have immediate connection with the condition of fruits, progress in their culture, or any other topic relating to Horticultural progress in their respective districts. These reports to be condensed for publication. It is advised that the chairman of each committee confer with the other members, and by correspondence, or otherwise, devise the best plan to secure the desired object. The following are the district committees:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Samuel Barnard, chairman, Table Rock, Pawnee county.
E. F. Stephens, Crete, Saline Co.
J. W. Meserve, Beatrice, Gage Co.
—— Beckwith, Humboldt, Richardson county.
J. B. Dinsmore, Sutton, Clay Co.

SECOND DISTRICT.

S. R. Thompson, chairman, Lincoln, Lancaster county.
A. Donahoo, Nebraska City, Otoe county.
C. N. Winslow, Mt. Pleasant, Cass county.
Benton Aldrich, Clifton, Nemaha county.
J. M. Madison, Nebraska City, Otoe county.

THIRD DISTRICT.

J. S. Bowen, chairman, Blair, Washington county.
E. D. Canfield, Decatur, Burt Co.
J. H. Rohwer, Ft. Calhoun, Washington county.
John Evans, Omaha, Douglas Co.
Geo. A. McCoy, Omaha, Douglas county.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

J. F. Clarkson, chairman, Schuyler, Colfax county.
Wm. Stolley, Grand Island, Hall county.
N. S. Belden, Fremont, Dodge Co.
A. E. Jenks, Ashland, Saunders county.
E. M. Spear, Seward, Seward Co.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

A. D. Williams, chairman, Kenesaw, Adams county.
M. S. Budlong, Amazon, Franklin county.
J. T. Gilman, Osco, Kearney Co.
B. N. Mills, Republican City, Harlin county.
E. Kellogg, Red Cloud, Webster county.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

U. Brunner, chairman, West Point, Cumming county.
Wm. Taylor, Dacotah, Decotah Co.
John Olney, Norfolk, Madison Co.
C. C. Van, St. James, Cedar county.
E. W. Arnold, Ponca, Dixon Co.

There was also appointed the following committee of three on *Synonyms*, for the State at large:

James H. Masters, chairman, Nebraska City, Otoe county.
Stephen Hobson, Mt. Pleasant, Cass county.
Samuel Barnard, Table Rock, Pawnee county.

Also a committee of one on each of the following:

Meteorology in its relations to Horticulture—Prof. G. E. Bailey, State University, Lincoln.

Entomology in its relations to Horticulture—Prof. S. Aughey, State University, Lincoln.

Ornithology in its relations to Horticulture—Prof. Harvey Culbertson, State University, College Farm, Lincoln.

Geology in its relations to Horticulture—Prof. C. D. Wilbur, Wilbur.

Forestry in its relation to Horticulture—James T. Allen, Omaha.

Vegetable Culture—Azro Smith, Plattsmouth.

Ornamental Gardening—E. H. Burches, Brownville.

After full discussions of Fruits, and all the experience in Nebraska for twenty-one years past, two apple lists were unanimously adopted as *best adapted in all respects* for cultivation in this State. First, a select list of seven varieties—two summer, two fall, and three winter. Second, a list of twelve varieties—three summer, three fall, and six winter varieties.

First—Red June, Cooper's Early White, Maiden's Blush, Fameuse, Raul's Jannett, Wine Sap, and Ben Davis.

Second—The above with the following additions: Red Astrachen, Rambo, White Winter Pearmain, Dorwinee and Tolman's sweet.

The proceedings of the society complete, with the reports from the various counties and sections of the State, will be published in due time, copies of which can be had on application to either the President or secretary.

ROBT. W. FURNAS, Prest.
D. H. WHEELER, Sec.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, February 4, 1877.

Editor Nebraska Advertiser.

This city is large enough to afford an abundance to say in a correspondence, yet its dimensions preclude the idea of one saying much unless he expends considerable time in looking it up, which I have thus far not been able to do.

We, like you of the west, had, a couple of weeks since, what old settlers styled a big snow. It fell here to the depth of about nine inches, taxing snow plows on street and other railroads to their utmost capacity to keep lines clear. Here in the city, on the streets where cars run, it was ricked up, in many places ten feet high; and along the streets which I traveled, less than four, snow-balling became a passion with all; so that one's hat, or the side of one's head, were never really safe unless kept indoors. During the past week the snow has nearly all disappeared, and made almost a duck-pond of many sections of the city. The first few days of the thaw it was feared that a general flooding of what is known as Canal street would take place. Yet a cold day and night intervening, and the weather softening up more gradually, did away with that apprehension.

Just now the medical faculty and board of health are exercising themselves vigorously to conquor the scarlet fever, which seems to be almost assuming an epidemic character. The deaths have numbered as high as forty per week, and seems so far to have been confined to the children of the poorer classes and to those of foreign birth.

This winter has undoubtedly been the hardest on the poor of the larger cities that has afflicted them for many years; and their lack of proper food and ordinary comforts, coupled with the condition of the atmosphere which has made this disease appear elsewhere in a mild form, are likely to make its ravages terrible in this city, unless checked by the present well-backed determination to stamp it out. Yet, it seems strange that among those afflicted is shown the main opposition to the move, for on all doors where the disease exists, cards have been tacked, "scarlet fever here," which cards have been torn down so often by the occupants that a penalty had to be enacted for tearing them down. All seem to breathe and feel easier since the mayor, council, board of health, and most of the prominent physicians are doing all in their power to "stamp it out."

Business don't seem to revive much, as was and has been predicted every week for the past several years. There is always something in the way. It is always "to be," yet never is. To one from such a lively place as yours it does not seem quite so dull as to an "old stager" here; and I get my impressions from persons who have lived here for a decade of years. They seem to know of no winter or spring dull enough to afford a comparison. And one hears so often the expression that business will look up as soon as the Presidential question is settled, that one almost wishes he were a Joshua that he might command the sun to stand still till it was fixed up, that it might last only one day. Yet it furnishes food for hope, and that is only a little less substantial than many thousands are daily subsisting on.

The pleasant weather for the past few days has made the parks look so inviting with their already green blue grass, and other tempting accessories, that on a pleasant afternoon hundreds may be seen promenading in them. The only one I have so far visited, as it is within two blocks of my abode, is Union Park. It affords great pleasure to the children in its exhibition of bears, eagles, owls, coons, swans, ducks, etc., and its rustic bridges, grottos and streams; and to me, in reminding me of the natural park-like town I had helped and worked so hard to build up on the banks of the old Missouri. This is only one of the lesser parks, the others are said to be as far superior to this, as this is to an ordinary back yard. Of them I will write "when the spring time comes, gentle Annie."

I find living here as cheap as in Brownville; in fact most household necessaries are cheaper, save butter, eggs, and potatoes. The best steak in the beef is only 12½c per pound, and pork from 6 to 12½c; while smoked meats are—shoulders 10c, hams 15c. All articles shipped or manufactured are less in price here than with you. And in dry goods, the difference is wider still in favor of here. Of course there are places where one can pay a big price for things, and get no better than he will in other places for less; yet so few are in search of these places that they are most obsolete. All sensible business men have comprehended the necessity of striking "bottom prices" or risk being left isolated and alone, amid an unpaid-for stock.

While the papers say that crime has flourished here this winter to an unprecedented extent, it is not one-half what I expected to see. I have not seen a drunken man since my arrival here, and I have been around as much as would have shown me 500 in the city of St. Louis, when living there twenty years ago; and yet saloons elbow each other on every street, most, however, are for the sale of beer. Thefts are of frequent, very frequent, occurrence; and this class of crime, resulting more from necessity than natural love of it, is doubtless greater than usual.

The arrangements to feed the needy are said to be ample, and doubtless are to those who apply; yet the great number of professional vagrants has doubtless caused the honest needy to undergo such an ordeal of questions as to drive a plucky man to theft rather than run such a gauntlet. Instance: a man was the other night shot by a policeman as he, with two others, were caught plundering a meat market, and when captured he had a few pounds of dry beef. His reputation was good up to this time. Oh! if birth-rights were saleable as in days of old, times are so that a dozen might be bought for a mess of pottage.

To the ladies. I can say nothing of the fashions here. To one not up in such matters it seems that the female world had come to a comprehension of the situation, as they seem to be wearing what is most economical, useful and comfortable. Unless upon one or two of the bon-ton streets, you would not see any more fashionably dressed ladies here than in your own city; and the few you would see seem to look neat, not gaudy.

I saw friend Caffrey about a week since. He has left the *Enterprise and Times*, and Chicago. He said he should go and pay his mother a short visit, when he should go east, or west, or north, or south, he guessed; he didn't know which yet. He has the west "on the brain," however, and I should not be surprised to hear of him at any time as out among the g-hoppers.

Presuming that any reader who has followed me thus far is anxious for a "rest," I'll close, promising them "more anon." J. L. C.

It was a bad day for the Democrats in the committees. Judge Levisee, of Louisiana, testified as to the attempts of Tilden's agents to buy his vote; Governor Stearns demolished the lying operators from Florida, and a Democrat and ex-Confedesate testified that the man Maddox is known as a perjurer and a thief.—*Inter Ocean.*

The various Legislatures are speaking out on the inhuman and outrageous treatment by the Democrats of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board. Strong resolutions were introduced at Springfield yesterday.—*Inter Ocean.*

MR. LETT'S TESTIMONY

Before the Senate Committee on the Howe Bribery Case.

The Witness. I never charged in the campaign, or at any other time, that Mr. Howe had been bribed; I never charged that Mr. Patrick paid him money; but I did state, during the campaign, a conversation that took place between Mr. Patrick and myself some time after the Senatorial contest, and that conversation I repeated as told me by Mr. Patrick.

Gen. Estabrook. Was that published in the papers there? A. It may have been in substance, but I don't know that it ever was.

Q. Now will you state what that conversation was that you stated? A. I will state as near as I can the conversation and all that I ever knew or ever heard in that conversation. Some time, I think, in May, after the Senatorial election, I was in Chicago and met Mr. Patrick and Dr. Miller at the depot, and came with them from Chicago as far as Red Oak, in Iowa. Somewhere between Chicago and where I left them the conversation came up in reference to the Senatorial contest. Mr. Patrick asked me where our mutal friend Church Howe, was now. I stated that he was at home, in Nemaha when I left. Thereupon Mr. Patrick said, "That Howe is a cuss." I remarked, "Yes, Howe is pretty lively." He then said, "Howe is a guerrilla."

Gen. Estabrook. "Gorrilla," or "guerrilla?" A. "Guerrilla." He seemed to manifest some feelings against Howe, and I asked him then what was the trouble between him and his friend Howe. He said, "I would have been thousands of dollars better off if I had never seen him." I was a little inquisitive to know, and he went on and told me he had spent money during that senatorial contest, a number of thousands of dollars. My impression now is, ten or twelve thousand, and I said to him I could'nt see how he could spend so much money as that, and he answered, "Well, in various ways. Howe got several thousand dollars." I can't say whether he mentioned the amount or not. If he did, I am not now and never have been, able to recollect the amount. I said to him I couldn't see how Howe should get any of their money. My impression is he said, "Howe got several thousand dollars of our money." I said, "How's that?" He said, "that Howe promised to do, or agreed to do many things that he could not accomplish." I said, "I suppose then Howe paid your money back." He said, "Not a cent." I asked him no more questions, and that is in substance the entire conversation and the only statement I ever made, private or public, in reference to the matter that I know.

Q. State whether you had a conversation afterwards in Salt Lake with him in reference to the matter? If so state what it was? A. Never had a conversation with him on the subject in Salt Lake. He asked in the presence of two or three other personwhere Howe was, and made some slighting remarks; I believe he used some expression and said "Howe is a guerrilla."

Q. How long after the first conversation was this? A. I think it was in July or August.

Cross-examination, by Mr. Thurston.

Q. At the time you had the conversation with him, Mr. Patrick talked as if he hadn't the best of feelings towards Mr. Howe, didn't he? A. It seemed to me so; I don't know whether it was the case or not.

Q. Did Mr. Patrick in that conversation state to you that he had made an unlawful use of money in the senatorial contest? A. The only thing Mr. Patrick said to me in that entire conversation on this subject is what I have stated.

Q. Did he state for what purpose or at what time Mr. Howe got money from him to use for certain purposes? A. No sir, he did not.

Q. Did he state whether it was before or after the senatorial contest? A. He didn't say.

Q. Did he state whether or not he gave Mr. Howe any money to use or to influence his vote as a member? A. No sir. He didn't speak in that way. He simply said "he got some of our money."

Q. Did he state whether he got that money to use for legitimate or illegitimate purposes? A. He didn't say, only as I have stated—that he agreed to do certain things he was never able to accomplish.

The legislature are rushing things and holding sessions until almost midnight. Adjournment will take place, most probably, next Friday at noon.—*Lincoln Journal.*

HARRISBURG Pa., February 12.—The house to-night by vote of 93 republicans to 17 democrats, passed a resolution denouncing the course of the national house of representatives in confining Governor Wells for contempt.

PROBATE NOTICE.

Estate of Philip Starr, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors having claims against the estate of Philip Starr, deceased, will meet the executors of said estate at my office in Brownville, in Nemaha County, Nebraska,

May 5, 1877, at 9 o'clock, a. m., July 7, 1877, at 9 o'clock, a. m., or December 1, 1877, at 9 o'clock, a. m.,

when their claims will be heard and passed upon by the County Court. All claims not presented by December 1, 1877, will be forever barred by the statutes of limitation from payment thereafter.

Dated, February 15, 1877.

JARVIS S. CHURCH,
34w4 County Judge.

THOS. HUTCHINSON,

UNDERTAKER

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ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUE.
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Plants of the newest and finest improved sorts, carefully packed and prepaid by mail. My collection of strawberries took the first premium for the best Collection, at the great show of the Mass. Horticultural Society, in Boston. I grow over 100 varieties, the most complete collection in the country, including all the new, large American and imported kinds. Priced descriptive Catalogues, gratis, by mail. Also, Bulbs, Fruit Trees, Roses, Evergreens, Choice Flower, Garden, Tree, Evergreen, Herb, or Fruit Seeds, 25 packets of either for $1.00, by mail.
C.C.C. The True Cape Cod Cranberry, best sort for Upland, Lowland, or Garden, by mail, prepaid, $1.00 per 100, $5.00 per 1,000. Wholesale Catalogue to the Trade. Agents wanted.
B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established, 1842.

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Oxygenated Air!
CURES
CATARRH!
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of treating patients by Mail. Please write and describe your symptoms.
Why? Because Inhalation is the only way that the Air Passages can be reached, and Catarrh is a disease of the Air Passages of the head. Our this treatment is we direct, which is easy and pleasant, and we guarantee a perfect CURE of Catarrh.

Bronchitis!
ALL PERSONS THAT read this are invited to send for our large and beautifully illustrated Paper, sent free to any address.
Why? For the same reason as given above. The Bronchial Tubes are simply conductors to carry air to the Lungs hence Inhalation must go direct to the seat of the disease, and if you will follow our directions you will soon be free from Bronchitis.

ASTHMA!
WE GUARANTEE TO CURE Coughs, Colds, Diptheria, Pneumonia, Neuralgia, and nearly all other severe attacks when all other remedies fail.
Why? Because Asthma is a contraction of the Bronchial Tubes, caused by inflammation and irritation of the mucus membrane lining the Bronchial Tubes. Use Oxygenated Air as we will direct, and we will warrant a CURE. We have cured cases of 20 years standing.

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DYSPEPSIA WILL CURE Liver and Kidney complaints are effectually reached by Oxygenated Air.
Can be cured. Why? Because we have cured hundreds of cases, some of them being given over to die by all physicians of other schools of practice. Consumption is a disease of the Air passages, and over two thirds of the cases are caused by Catarrh. We guarantee a cure if you will consult us soon.

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Dr. Townsend's Oxygenated Air will purify the blood in one third the time that any other known remedy can. Why? Because to inhale Oxygenated Air it goes direct to the Lungs and passes through the tissues and comes in direct contact with the blood as it is forced into the Lungs by the action of the heart. All the blood in our veins returns to the heart every four minutes. If the blood is good, and forced from the heart to the lungs, and the more Oxygen you inhale into the lungs the more you purify the blood. When Oxygen comes in contact with the impurities in the blood it carbonizes and burns, causing the blood to be heated so that it warms every part of the body, as it goes on its revolutions through the system. If your blood is pure you cannot be sick. We drive Mercury and all other impurities out of the blood. We guarantee to purify the blood in one third less time of any other known remedy.

W.M. Park, M.D.
Late of the McCLELLAN U. S. A. Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., who has been so successful throughout New England in the cure of Cancers and Tumors, takes charge of this department.

Address all letters as heretofore,
E. F. TOWNSEND, M.D.
122 High-st., Providence, R. I.

Physicians wishing to locate in some town or city in this business, can be furnished with territory and our illustrated papers for advertising the same, by addressing as above.

CAUTION
There are unprincipled persons in Boston and elsewhere that are putting up a BOGUS LIQUID and trying to palm it off as MY TREATMENT, or Oxygenated Air, and claiming it to be like mine. None genuine unless the words "DR. TOWNSEND'S OXYGENATED AIR" ARE BLOWN IN BOTTLE AND PORTRAIT ON LABEL. 34y1

Arthur V. Walsh,
PLASTERER,
Brownville, Nebraska.

LETTER HEADS,
AND BILL HEADS
Neatly printed at this office.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a chattel mortgage dated June 24th, 1876, and duly recorded in chattel mortgage record No. 1 (one), page 414, of Nemaha County records, on the 27th day of June, A. D., 1876, wherein Lewis Parker was mortgagor, and Aultman, Miller & Co. were the mortgagees, a default having been made in the condition of said mortgage the said mortgagees, Aultman, Miller & Co., will sell at public auction, at the door of the Court House in Brownville, in Nemaha County Nebraska, on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1877,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., for cash to the highest bidder, the following described property, to-wit: "One sorrel mare seven years old, one white stripe in forehead, two hind feet white, sound and good; one double wagon worth fifty dollars, and one Buckeye Reaper and Mower combined, with table rake;" to satisfy the sum of one hundred and one dollars and thirteen cents, with ten per cent. interest thereon per annum from October 1st, 1875, and the costs pertaining to the keeping and selling said property, and attorney's fees.

AULTMAN, MILLER & CO.
T. L. Schick, Att'y. 30w5

Divorce Notice.

WATSON EMPSON: You are hereby notified that on the 22th day of January, 1877, Fannie Empson filed her petition in the District Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska, wherein she prays to be divorced from you, and to have the custody of her children deceased to her, for the reason that you fail to provide her a suitable maintenance.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 12th day of March, 1877.

FANNIE EMPSON.
W. T. Rogers, Att'y. 32w4

Proposals for Forage.

HEAD'RS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, NEB., Jan. 1877.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office, until 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1877, at which place and time they will be opened in presence of bidders, for the delivery in quantities as required, up to June 30, 1877, at Omaha Depot, Nebraska, or at Stations on the Union Pacific Railroad, east of Kearney Junction, of **3,400,000 lbs. Corn, and 1,600,000 lbs. Oats.**

Proposals for less quantities than the whole will be received.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred pounds—not per bushel.

Proposals are invited, both for the delivery of the Corn and Oats, in new gunny or burlap sacks, to be provided by contractor, and for the delivery in sacks, to be furnished by the Department to the contractor at Omaha Depot.

Each bid to be considered should be guaranteed by two responsible parties, not bidders, that they will become bondsmen on award of contract.

The proposals should be made separately for Corn and for Oats.

Preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

The contracts will be let with the proviso that the quantities contracted for may be increased or reduced one-third by the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, at any time within sixty days after date of contract.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Bids should be endorsed on envelope, "Bids for Forage."

Blank bids furnished and full conditions made known on application at this office.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
32w4 Chief Quartermaster.

MARK THESE FACTS.
The Testimony of the Whole World.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pills gave me a hearty one."
"Your Pills are marvellous."
"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."
"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."
"I gave one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."
"My nausea of a morning is now cured."
"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ears, and the noise has left."
"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."
"I enclose a dollar; your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."
"Send me five boxes of your pills."
"Let me have three boxes of your Pills by return mail, for Chills and Fever.
I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude.
For Cutaneous Disorders,
And all eruptions of the skin, this Ointment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
Invariably cure the following diseases:
DISORDER OF THE KIDNEYS.
In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed-time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.
For Stomachs Out of Order.
No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Boiches on the Skin, Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Heartache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of urine, Scrofula or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Tic Doulourex, Tumors, Ulcers, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from any cause, etc.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.
None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haynock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills, and ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.
*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents 62 cents, and $1 each.
☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
☞ Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
Office, 112 Liberty Street, New York.
2byt

E. HUDDART'S
Peace and Quiet Saloon!

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THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!
THE FOE OF PAIN
TO MAN AND BEAST
Is the Grand Old
MUSTANG LINIMENT!
WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS.
THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A BOTTLE COSTING 25c., 50c., OR $1.00, HAS OFTEN SAVED THE LIFE OF A HUMAN BEING, AND RESTORED TO LIFE AND USEFULNESS MANY A VALUABLE HORSE.
may11y1

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